

THE INTELLIGENCER.

Published Daily and Weekly,
SUNDAY RECEIVED.FREW, CAMPBELL & HART,
PROPRIETORS.
IND. IS AND 17 FOURTEENTH STREET.
One Copy, One Year \$3.00;
Six Months, \$1.50;
One Year, \$3.00;
Six Months, \$1.50.

Delivered by carriers in city, 15¢ per week.

Sem-Weekly Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS.

One Year, \$1.50;

Great reduction in Club, send for sample copy

and circular. Address,

FREW, CAMPBELL & HART,

WHEELING, W. Va.

(Entered at the Postoffice at Wheeling, W. Va., as
second-class matter.)

The Weekly Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED THURSDAY.

One Year, \$1.50; Six Months, \$0.75.

Great reduction in Club, send for sample copy

and circular. Address,

FREW, CAMPBELL & HART,

WHEELING, W. Va.

(Entered at the Postoffice at Wheeling, W. Va., as
second-class matter.)

The Intelligencer.

WHEELING, W. VA., NOVEMBER 3, 1886.

Communicable Diseases.

Among the cases visited on mankind

are contagious diseases. Epidemics know

the more common term for what was

formerly called a plague or pestilence.

Call it what we may, it occasionally comes

sweeping over the world, attacking alike

the young and old, the rich and poor, the

strong and weak.

However these spreading diseases may

be influenced in their course, modified in

their severity, checked by preventive

measures, they must have their origin in

some organic poison.

We can readily see

the reason why a man should sink and

disunder the influence of some powerful

poison than that instilled into his system

by a venomous serpent, or some substance

he has swallowed, but the origin is considerably

harder to understand.

The germ theory is the nearest we seem

to have approached to the solution, but it

is still not satisfactory, and the honor

awaits some earnest student of Nature and

her mysterious workings to discover and

prove the exact why and wherefore.

Most common among the diseases in

our country are cholera, small-pox, yellow

fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet

fever and measles. Each disease has its

own peculiar poison. The cholera germ

never produces small-pox; nor does mea-

sles ever follow exposure to the scarlet

fever poison.

The starting point of cholera is always

found to be in some highly populated,

filthy corner of the world, with the most

possible hygienic surroundings. The de-

vastating cause of cholera can be modi-

fied, if not entirely checked, by strict

sanitation and careful cleanliness in all

our surroundings, and at the same time a

strict adherence to the common sense

rules of health in eating, drinking and

sleeping. These precautions, with a well

directed quarantine, have undoubtedly

protected our country, so far, from the

last scourge of cholera that raged so fear-

fully and fatally in Europe.

Small-pox has always been the most

loathsome and most dread of all diseases,

though it is by no means the most fatal.

Its origin and spread are due to a peculiар

poison, concerning which not much is

known. This poison retains its virulence

for a long time and may be carried in

clothing as well as in the air. An epi-

demic of this disease does not depend on

any condition of soil or climate. It comes

in any climate, at any time of year, and

in every country. The grand protection

from a scourge is small-pox in general and

systematic vaccination. When a com-

munity refuses this boon it may expect

what it deserves, the sad experience that

Montreal passed through not long ago.

The great objection to vaccination is re-

moved by securing pure lymph from

healthy hifers that have been inoculated

with cow pox; several establishments for

this purpose are now in successful opera-

tion in this country under the manage-

ment of competent medical men.

Yellow fever occurs only in countries

south of forty-eight degrees north lati-

tude and having a mean temperature of

not less than 70°. The poison is favored

by the same bad conditions of soil, drain-

age, and hygiene that help to foster nearly

all other diseases. Typhoid fever, as it

is now accepted with almost absolute

certainty, comes from an impure

water supply. Diphtheria, scarlet fever,

and measles, the fearful foes of childhood,

and the cause of so many sad events in

those they do not kill, are still dread mys-

teries in their origin and course.

It is in the field of contagious

diseases that preventive medicine, in the

shape of thorough sanitation and intelligent

hygiene, will prove a blessing to mankind.

The community that liberally

provides for a perfect system of drainage,

and a competent and intelligent supervi-

sion of its hygienic surroundings, that

community has little to fear from epi-

demio.

HENRY MARTYN ATKINSON.

Death of One of the Leading Citizens of

New Mexico.

Santa Fe New Mexican.

After a brief yet painful illness the

Hon. Henry M. Atkinson fell asleep in

death at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Only his intimate friends knew how

seriously ill he was, and when the sad news

of his death became known throughout

the city the sincerest expressions of re-

gret and sorrow were universal among the

people.

Henry Marilyn Atkinson was born in

Wheeling, W. Va., September 9, 1838.

His parents removed to Oñate when he

was five years of age. He was educated in

Connecticut, and at Dartmouth Uni-

versity. On leaving, he went to

Harvard, and graduated in 1861.

He was admitted to the bar in 1862.

At the age of twenty-five he was ap-

pointed in 1867 register of the Nevada

and district and served until his

term expired in 1871. During the suc-

ceeding two years he was largely enga-

ged in railroad construction, and built the

Baltimore road west through Nebraska. In

1872 President Grant appointed him

as one of the members of the Mexican border

commission, and while engaged in ful-

filling the duties of this position he was cal-

led to take upon himself the more respon-

sible duties of Commissioner of Penalties.

In 1873 he was appointed Surveyor of New Mex-

ico by President Grant and re-appointed in

1880 by President Hayes. He was a dele-

gate to the National Re-

publican Convention in 1872, and came

within one vote of being elected to the

United States Senate by the Nebras-

ca Legislature in '74-'75.

In May, 1883, Gen. Atkinson became a

charter member of Carlton Post No. 3, G.

A. R., of Santa Fe. In June, 1883, he

was appointed provisional department

commander, and in that month organized

New Mexico as a permanent department

and was elected the first departmental com-

mander. None but those intimately asso-

ciated with him knew what he had done

to make him a general in the army of the

United States. His rank was made public

on the 1st of July, 1883.

At the time of his death, Gen. Atkinson

was in his 75th year.

He was a man of great energy and

activity, and a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-

acter and high moral qualities.

He was a man of great personal char-